



5.8

Public policies and institutions

	IDA Resource Allocation Index 1-6 (low to high)	Economic management 1-6 (low to high)				Structural policies 1-6 (low to high)			
		Macroeconomic management	Fiscal policy	Debt policy	Average	Trade	Financial sector	Business regulatory environment	Average
		2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Afghanistan	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.3
Angola	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.5	2.0	2.8
Armenia	4.4	5.5	5.0	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.0
Azerbaijan	3.8	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Bangladesh	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3
Benin	3.6	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7
Bhutan	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.2
Bolivia	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2	5.0	3.5	2.5	3.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.8
Burkina Faso	3.7	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Burundi	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0
Cambodia	3.2	4.5	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.5	2.5	3.5	3.2
Cameroon	3.2	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.2
Cape Verde	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8
Central African Republic	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.8	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.7
Chad	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.8
Comoros	2.4	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2.8	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.2	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
Congo, Rep.	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.8
Côte d'Ivoire	2.6	3.0	2.5	1.5	2.3	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.2
Djibouti	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7
Dominica	3.9	4.0	4.5	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2
Eritrea	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8
Ethiopia	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.2
Gambia, The	3.2	4.0	3.5	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Georgia	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.5	3.5	5.0	4.7
Ghana	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Grenada	3.7	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	4.5	4.0
Guinea	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Guinea-Bissau	2.6	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.2
Guyana	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5
Haiti	2.9	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.2	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.2
Honduras	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8	5.0	3.5	4.5	4.3
India	3.9	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8
Kenya	3.6	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8
Kiribati	3.1	2.5	2.0	5.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.2	5.0	3.5	3.5	4.0
Lao PDR	3.1	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.0	3.0	2.8

About the data

The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank Group that helps the poorest countries reduce poverty by providing concessional loans and grants for programs aimed at boosting economic growth and improving living conditions. IDA funding helps these countries deal with the complex challenges they face in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

The World Bank's IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI), presented in the table, is based on the results of the annual Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) exercise, which covers the IDA-eligible countries. The table does not include Liberia, Myanmar, and Somalia because they were not rated in the 2007

exercise even though they are IDA eligible. Albania and Indonesia are no longer included in the table because they have graduated from IDA. Country assessments have been carried out annually since the mid-1970s by World Bank staff. Over time the criteria have been revised from a largely macroeconomic focus to include governance aspects and a broader coverage of social and structural dimensions. Country performance is assessed against a set of 16 criteria grouped into four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions. IDA resources are allocated to a country on per capita terms based on its IDA country performance rating and, to a limited

extent, based on its per capita gross national income. This ensures that good performers receive a higher IDA allocation in per capita terms. The IRAI is a key element in the country performance rating.

The CPIA exercise is intended to capture the quality of a country's policies and institutional arrangements, focusing on key elements that are within the country's control, rather than on outcomes (such as economic growth rates) that are influenced by events beyond the country's control. More specifically, the CPIA measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction and, consequently, the effective use of development assistance.

	IDA Resource Allocation Index 1–6 (low to high)	Economic management 1–6 (low to high)				Structural policies 1–6 (low to high)			
		Macroeconomic management	Fiscal policy	Debt policy	Average	Trade	Financial sector	Business regulatory environment	Average
		2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Lesotho	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.3
Madagascar	3.7	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8
Malawi	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Maldives	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Mali	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Mauritania	3.4	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	4.5	2.5	3.5	3.5
Moldova	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.8
Mongolia	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.2	4.5	3.0	3.5	3.7
Mozambique	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.7
Nepal	3.4	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Nicaragua	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.8
Niger	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Nigeria	3.4	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.3	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.2
Pakistan	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.2
Papua New Guinea	3.3	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.5
Rwanda	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Samoa	3.9	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.0
São Tome and Principe	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.8	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.2
Senegal	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8
Sierra Leone	3.1	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0
Solomon Islands	2.7	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.8
Sri Lanka	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.8
St. Lucia	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2
Sudan	2.5	3.5	3.0	1.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.7
Tajikistan	3.2	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Tanzania	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7
Timor-Leste	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	1.5	2.5
Togo	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.2	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.2
Tonga	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.2
Uganda	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8
Uzbekistan	3.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.7
Vanuatu	3.3	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3
Vietnam	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3
Yemen, Rep.	3.2	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	4.5	2.5	3.5	3.5
Zambia	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7
Zimbabwe	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.0

All criteria within each cluster receive equal weight, and each cluster has a 25 percent weight in the overall score, which is obtained by averaging the average scores of the four clusters. For each of the 16 criteria countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high). The scores depend on the level of performance in a given year assessed against the criteria, rather than on changes in performance compared with the previous year. All 16 CPIA criteria contain a detailed description of each rating level. In assessing country performance, World Bank staff evaluate the country's performance on each of the criteria and assign a rating. The ratings reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments based on country knowledge and

on relevant publicly available indicators. In interpreting the assessment scores, it should be noted that the criteria are designed in a developmentally neutral manner. Accordingly, higher scores can be attained by a country that, given its stage of development, has a policy and institutional framework that more strongly fosters growth and poverty reduction.

The country teams that prepare the ratings are very familiar with the country, and their assessments are based on country diagnostic studies prepared by the World Bank or other development organizations and on their own professional judgment. An early consultation is conducted with country authorities to make sure that the assessments are informed by up-to-date

information. To ensure that scores are consistent across countries, the process involves two key phases. In the benchmarking phase a small representative sample of countries drawn from all regions is rated. Country teams prepare proposals that are reviewed first at the regional level and then in a Bankwide review process. A similar process is followed to assess the performance of the remaining countries, using the benchmark countries' scores as guideposts. The final ratings are determined following a Bankwide review. The overall numerical IRAI score and the separate criteria scores were first publicly disclosed in June 2006.

See IDA's website at www.worldbank.org/ida for more information.



	Policies for social inclusion and equity 1–6 (low to high)						Public sector management and institutions 1–6 (low to high)					
	Gender equality 2007	Equity of public resource use 2007	Building human resources 2007	Social protection and labor 2007	Policies and institutions for environmental sustainability 2007	Average 2007	Property rights and rule-based governance 2007	Quality of budgetary and financial management 2007	Efficiency of revenue mobilization 2007	Quality of public administration 2007	Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector 2007	Average 2007
Afghanistan	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.2
Angola	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Armenia	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.7
Azerbaijan	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.2
Bangladesh	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Benin	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3
Bhutan	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8
Bolivia	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Burkina Faso	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5
Burundi	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.6
Cambodia	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7
Cameroon	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.0
Cape Verde	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.0
Central African Republic	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
Chad	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.2
Comoros	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.3
Congo, Rep.	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6
Côte d'Ivoire	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.4
Djibouti	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.8
Dominica	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8
Eritrea	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.7
Ethiopia	3.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.3
Gambia, The	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.0
Georgia	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.7
Ghana	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.5	4.0	4.5	3.5	4.0	3.9
Grenada	5.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.7
Guinea	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.7
Guinea-Bissau	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6
Guyana	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.1
Haiti	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.4
Honduras	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.5
India	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7
Kenya	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.3
Kiribati	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.2
Kyrgyz Republic	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.9
Lao PDR	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.7

Definitions

• **IDA Resource Allocation Index** is obtained by calculating the average score for each cluster and then by averaging those scores. For each of 16 criteria countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high) • **Economic management** cluster: **Macroeconomic management** assesses the monetary, exchange rate, and aggregate demand policy framework. • **Fiscal policy** assesses the short- and medium-term sustainability of fiscal policy (taking into account monetary and exchange rate policy and the sustainability of the public debt) and its impact on growth. • **Debt policy** assesses whether the debt management strategy is conducive to minimizing budgetary risks and ensuring long-term debt

sustainability. • **Structural policies** cluster: **Trade** assesses how the policy framework fosters trade in goods. • **Financial sector** assesses the structure of the financial sector and the policies and regulations that affect it. • **Business regulatory environment** assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environments help or hinder private businesses in investing, creating jobs, and becoming more productive. • **Policies for social inclusion and equity** cluster: **Gender equality** assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law.

• **Equity of public resource use** assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities. • **Building human resources** assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect the access to and quality of health and education services, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. • **Social protection and labor** assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people. • **Policies**

	Policies for social inclusion and equity 1–6 (low to high)						Public sector management and institutions 1–6 (low to high)					
	Gender equality	Equity of public resource use	Building human resources	Social protection and labor	Policies and institutions for environmental sustainability	Average	Property rights and rule-based governance	Quality of budgetary and financial manage- ment	Efficiency of revenue mobilization	Quality of public administration	Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector	Average
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Lesotho	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.4
Madagascar	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Malawi	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.4
Maldives	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	3.5
Mali	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Mauritania	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Moldova	5.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.4
Mongolia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.4
Mozambique	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Nepal	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.2
Nicaragua	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.4
Niger	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.2
Nigeria	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Pakistan	2.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.2
Papua New Guinea	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.0	2.9
Rwanda	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Samoa	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
São Tome and Principe	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.1
Senegal	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5
Sierra Leone	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.9	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.8
Solomon Islands	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.5
Sri Lanka	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.3
St. Lucia	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.5	3.9
St. Vincent & Grenadines	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.8
Sudan	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.3
Tajikistan	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.6
Tanzania	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7
Timor-Leste	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.6
Togo	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.2
Tonga	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.9
Uganda	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Uzbekistan	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	1.5	2.5
Vanuatu	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.1
Vietnam	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5
Yemen, Rep.	2.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Zambia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.2
Zimbabwe	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.8	1.0	2.0	3.5	1.5	1.0	1.8

and institutions for environmental sustainability assess the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. • **Public sector management and institutions** cluster: **Property rights and rule-based governance** assess the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced. • **Quality of budgetary and financial management** assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management systems, and timely and

accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely and audited public accounts. • **Efficiency of revenue mobilization** assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization—not only the de facto tax structure, but also revenue from all sources as actually collected. • **Quality of public administration** assesses the extent to which civilian central government staff is structured to design and implement government policy and deliver services effectively. • **Transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector** assess the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and for the results of its actions by the electorate, the legislature, and the judiciary and the extent

to which public employees within the executive are required to account for administrative decisions, use of resources, and results obtained. The three main dimensions assessed are the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance, access of civil society to information on public affairs, and state capture by narrow vested interests.

Data sources

Data on public policies and institutions are from the World Bank Group's CPIA database available at www.worldbank.org/ida.